Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-33. (Cancelled)

34. (New) A method for determining if an animal has been exposed to a specific hemolysin-producing fungus comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the animal;

(b) culturing the sample so that if a hemolysin-producing fungus is present in the sample the fungus will produce hemolysin; and

(c) detecting if there is any of the hemolysin produced by the fungus in the sample, wherein the presence of hemolysin in the sample indicates that the animal has been exposed to the hemolysin-producing fungus.

35. (New) The method according to claim 34 wherein the detecting comprises:

(a) contacting a sample from an animal with labeled antibodies which bind to the hemolysin produced by the fungus or to active fragments of the hemolysin; and

(b) detecting any complex formed between the labeled antibodies and the hemolysin or active fragments thereof.

36. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein the sample from the animal is selected from the group consisting of blood, urine and saliva.

37. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of enzyme, radioactive, chemiluninescent and fluorescent labels.

38. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein the fungus is selected from the group consisting of *Stachybotrys chartarum, Aspergillus fumigatus, Candida albicans,* and *Penicillium chrysogenum.*

39. (New) A method for determining if a sample contains a hemolysin-producing fungus comprising:

(a) culturing the sample to produce hemolysin if there is a hemolysin-producing fungus in the sample;

(b) obtaining hemolysin from the cultured sample if any hemolysin is present in the sample;

(c) contacting the sample with antibodies to the fungal hemolysin or to active fragments of the fungal hemolysin; and

(d) detecting any complex formed between the labeled antibodies and the fungal hemolysin or active fragments thereof, whereby the formation of a complex indicates the presence of a hemolysin-producing fungus in the sample.

40. (New) The method according to claim 39, wherein the sample is obtained from a building.

41. (New) The method according to claim 39, wherein the sample is from the animal and the sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, urine and saliva.

42. (New) The method according to claim 39, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of enzyme, radioactive, chemiluninescent and fluorescent labels.

43. (New) The method according to claim 39, wherein the fungus is selected from the group consisting of *Stachybotrys chartarum, Aspergillus fumigatus, Candida albicans*, and *Penicillium chrysogenum*.

44. (New) A method for determining if a building contains a hemolysin-producing fungus comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the building;

(b) culturing the sample whereby if a hemolysin-producing fungus is present, the fungus will produce hemolysin;

(c) contacting the sample with labeled antibodies which bind to the hemolysin or to active fragments of the hemolysin; and

(d) detecting any complex formed between the labeled antibodies and the fungal hemolysin or active fragments thereof.

45. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein the fungus is selected from the group consisting of *Stachybotrys chartarum, Aspergillus fumigasus, Candida albicans,* and *Penicillium chrysogenum.*